

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

PAGE 2

Serial No.: 09/552,117

Filing Date: April 19, 2000

Attorney Docket No. 125.037US01

Title: ACCESSING MAIN ATX OUTPUTS WITHOUT MONITORING ALL OUTPUTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the first paragraph of page 3, starting on line 2 as follows:

The invention improves upon the solutions of the prior art by providing a single power monitor-integrated circuit with a single input primary voltage pin. The invention accomplishes this desirable result by using the inherent features of the power supply. The power supply is made to exacting specifications. The power supply will drive the 3.3 volt and 5.0 volt supplies to reach 90% of their values within 40 ms after the 12 volt supply reaches 90% of its value. A suitable time delay circuit delays switching the 3.3 volt and 5 volt dual supplies from the standby voltage supply to the active voltage supply until after the primary 3.3 volt and 5 volt are operating.

Please amend the second paragraph of page 3, starting on line 14 as follows:

The invention provides an integrated circuit that monitors and controls power from a computer ATX power supply. A conventional ATX power supply generates a plurality of different output voltages but the 3.3, 5, and 12 volt outputs are derived from a single power transformer. The integrated circuit includes one input pin that provides input means for receiving a representative power output (12 volt in this case) from the ATX power supply. The integrated circuit also includes a conventional linear power controller circuit for controlling each of its power outputs. A comparator circuit compares a signal representative of the primary power voltage to a reference signal. A voltage divider provides one input to the comparator and the other input is provided by a threshold reference source. When the divided signal exceeds the threshold, the comparator outputs a signal indicative of the results. That signal means the primary power supply has reached at least 90% of its targeted value. The output of the comparator then triggers a timing circuit. The switchover of the power outputs, controlled by the integrated circuit from the standby input supply to the main ATX outputs, is delayed by the timing circuit for a set time that corresponds to the timing specifications of the ATX supply. Those specifications require that the primary power sources be at their respective voltage levels

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within a very controlled time, typically 40 milliseconds. The timing circuit is set to a delay time that equals or exceeds the ATX specification. After the time delay expires, the invention generates a power up signal. At that time the power outputs controlled by the integrated circuit are switched to the primary input power sources, such that at the end of the 100 millisecond period, the computer may enter the active state of operation.